

NOTES ON NEW AND NOTEWORTHY PLANTS. LIX

Harold N. Moldenke

CARYOPTERIS NEPALENSIS var. *PARVIFOLIA* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei laminis foliorum 4--7 cm. longis 3.2--4.5 cm. latis recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its mature leaves only 4--7 cm. long and 3.2--4.5 cm. wide.

The type of the variety was collected by William T. Gillis (no. 11406) in cultivation at the United States Department of Agriculture Plant Introduction Station at Miami, Dade County, Florida [Plant Introd. 285370, M-20161] on July 14, 1972, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey. The plant was grown from seed collected by John Creech and Francis DeVos (no. 1212) from along a path in Rakhu, Nepal, at an altitude of 5000 feet. The corollas are described as pink.

DURANTA REPENS var. *LOPEZ-PALACII* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma speciei typica laminis foliorum ellipticis vel oblanceolatis 2--5 cm. longis 7--12 mm. latis integerrimis vel subintegris recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having its leaf-blades uniformly (both during anthesis and in the fruiting stage) narrow-elliptic or somewhat oblanceolate, 2--5 cm. long, 7--12 mm. wide, gradually narrowed to the acute apex, cuneate-attenuate or cuneate-acuminate at the base, entire or subentire with a very few obscure antrorse serrations, lightly puberulous on both surfaces.

The type of the variety was collected by L. Ruiz-Teran and M. Lopez-Figueiras (no. 1923) in the vicinity of San Antonio, about 5 km. below El Portachuela (El Ramal), in the Cordillera de Los Andes, at an altitude of 1820 meters, in the district of Sucre, Mérida, Venezuela, on May 28, 1971, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collectors describe the plant as an "Arbusto de 4 m., con acantoclados. Corolas moradas. Drupas amarillo anaranjadas a anaranjadas".

LANTANA GLANDULOSISSIMA f. *ALBIFLORA* Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei corollis albis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having creamy-white corollas.

The type of the form was collected by E. Contreras (no. 9718) in a clearing north of the village bordering the Río Machaquila, El Petén, Guatemala, on March 13, 1970, and is deposited in the Lundell Herbarium at the University of Texas.

SYNGONANTHUS GLANDULOSUS var. *EPAPILLOSUS* Moldenke, var. nov.

Haec varietas a forma typica speciei pilis plerumque non capi-

tato-glandulosus recedit.

This variety differs from the typical form of the species in having the hairs on its peduncles mostly not capitate-glandulose.

The type of the variety was collected by Julian A. Steyermark and John J. Wurdack (no. 45a) on the rocky edge of the river at Salto Acarima, Río Urimán, at an altitude of 393 meters, Bolívar, Venezuela, on January 9, 1955, and is deposited in the Britton Herbarium at the New York Botanical Garden. The collectors describe the plant as "Locally abundant...depressed form near water level", with white flowers. It is certainly very closely related to S. caulescens (Poir.) Ruhl.

SYNGONANTHUS PHILCOXII Moldenke, sp. nov.

Herba annua; caulibus parum elongatis ramosis, ramis 2--3 cm. longis dense foliosis; foliis filiformibus 5--9 mm. longis 0.5 mm. latis setaceis minutissime puberulis ad basin densissime albo-villosis; pedunculis solitariis 10--27 cm. longis tricostatis glabris; capitulis parvis 5 mm. latis; bracteolis involucris lanceolatis albido-scaris ca. 2.5 mm. longis 1 mm. latis glabris acutis; floribus foemineis ca. 2 mm. longis albido-scaris glabris.

Annual herb; stems somewhat elongate or sometimes distinctly branched, the branches 2--3 cm. long, densely foliose, erect or ascending; leaves filiform, 5--9 mm. long, 0.5 mm. wide or less, closely crowded, stiffly ascending or spreading, setaceous or subapiculate at the apex, somewhat broadened toward the base, very minutely (microscopically) puberulous on both surfaces, very densely and conspicuously white-villous with tufted hairs at the base; peduncles solitary at the apex of the stem or of each branch, subfiliform, 10--27 cm. long, 3-costate, 3-sulcate, glabrous; sheaths 1.3--2 cm. long, closely appressed to the peduncle, glabrous, slightly twisted like the peduncles, split at the apex, the limb erect or spreading, ovate-lanceolate, acuminate at the apex, glabrous; heads solitary, rather small, white-scarious, about 5 mm. wide in fruit, appearing glabrous and shiny in fruit; involucrel bractlets lanceolate, about 2.5 mm. long and 1 mm. wide, white-scarious, shiny, acute at the apex, glabrous; pistillate florets in fruit erect, about 2 mm. long, white-scarious and shiny like the bractlets, apparently glabrous.

The type of this species was collected by D. Philcox (in whose honor it is named), A. Ferreira, and J. Bertoldo (no. 3316) at the edge of a gallery forest, in mud between grass tussocks on a wet campo about 3 km. west of km. 259 on the Xavantina-Cachimbo road, Mato Grosso, Brazil, on November 30, 1967, and is deposited in the herbarium of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew.

SYNGONANTHUS XERANTHEMOIDES f. BREVIFOLIUS Moldenke, f. nov.

Haec forma a forma typica speciei foliis maturis usque ad 10 cm. longis recedit.

This form differs from the typical form of the species in having its mature leaves mostly only 4--10 cm. in length. They

are erect or slightly divergent, not reflexed to the ground, and are of the narrow shape and rather thin texture of the typical form of the species.

The type of the form was collected by Julian A. and Cora Steyermark, John and Marie Wurdack, and Hans Wiehler (no. 106632) on dry ground on a rocky sandstone plateau on top of Kamá-merú, "Carretera El Dorado hacia Santa Elena de Uairen, km. 198 al sur de El Dorado", at an altitude of 1200 to 1400 meters, Bolívar, Venezuela, between December 7 and 10, 1972, and is deposited in my personal herbarium at Plainfield, New Jersey.

SYNGONANTHUS XERANTHEMOIDES var. *TRICOSTATUS* (Gleason) Moldenke, stat. nov.

Syngonanthus tricostatus Gleason, Bull. Torrey Bot. Club 56: 16. 1929.

ADDITIONAL NOTES ON THE ERIOCAULACEAE. XLV

Harold N. Moldenke

ERIOCAULACEAE Lindl.

Additional & emended bibliography: S. Ell., Sketch Bot., pr. 1 & 2, 2: 564--567 & 728 (1824) and pr. 3, 2: 564--567 & 728. 1971; Thanikaimoni, Inst. Franç. Pond. Trav. Sect. Scient. & Techn. 12: 91, 130, 134, 152, 173, & 294. 1972; E. G. Voss, Mich. Fl. 1: 49, 53, 374, 478, & 483, fig. 7 & pl. 4 D. 1972; Altman & Dittmer, Biol. Data Book 1: 527. 1972; Encke & Buchheim in Zander, Handwörterb. Pflanzennam., ed. 10, 56. 1972; Moldenke, Phytologia 26: 15--47 & 136--147. 1973; F. C. Seymour, Phytologia 26: 90. 1973; D. R. & B. K. Windler, Phytologia 26: 107. 1973.

Encke & Buchheim (1972) classify this family in their Suborder Eriocauloneae in Order Commelinales.

ERIOCAULON Gron.

Additional & emended bibliography: S. Ell., Sketch Bot., pr. 1 & 2, 2: 564--567 & 728. 1824; Zinderenbakker, S. Afr. Pollen 1: 32, 36, & 79, pl. 7, fig. 33 & 44. 1953; S. Ell., Sketch Bot., pr. 3, 2: 564--567 & 728. 1971; Thanikaimoni, Inst. Franç. Pond. Trav. Sect. Scient. & Techn. 12: 91. 1972; E. G. Voss, Mich. Fl. 1: 53, 374, & 478, map 561, fig. 7 & pl. 4 D. 1972; Moldenke, Phytologia 26: 16--42, 47, 139, & 143--145. 1973; F. C. Seymour, Phytologia 26: 90. 1973.

The Craighead s.n. [28 April 1967], distributed as Eriocaulon sp., is actually Syngonanthus flavidulus (Michx.) Ruhl.

ERIOCAULON ARGENTINUM Castell.

Additional bibliography: Moldenke, Phytologia 26: 17 & 27. 1973.